operations and works connected with the war, upon their return to Paris called upon the Minister of War, M. Barrion, for permission to inspect the improvements under his supervision. This courtesy, though promised previously, was bluntly refused, upon the ground that the relations between the two countries were not such as to warrant it. And when the officers explained they heard of ao cause of interruption, he per-isted and curtly closed qualifies this assertion mater ally. the interview by saying, "Good bye till the first cancon shot." Unless this sort of indecorous To the Associated Press. treatment addressed Itself to the favor of somebody who is potential at Court it would never have been attempted. The Minister knew it might touch a lard's Hotel, this morning, killing him instantly. chord in the bosom which is known to cherish re-SECOND DISPATCH. sentment for the indignity put upon the Dake of

Alba, and the reflection upon the French Court, through a French Minister, wounded by a French Jacobin. It was piquantly said, by one who ought to know, that human nature was one thing and

French nature another thing. In this instance they

would seem to be identical, and take Burns's ad-Tice and "see ourselves as others see us." INDEX.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

This has been a day of disasters. This afternoon

the Editor of The Star was assaulted by Major

Hoiss and knocked down with a cane. Mr. Wal-

Mr. Giddings has felt but little inconvenience from

his attack. At the end of an hour and a half he

went on and finished his speech, though not without

The Star's account, this evening, of the murder

at Willard's Hotel, exhibits it in the most unfavor-

able light for Mr. Herbert. The investigation is

The House has wasted another day on the ques

tion of another Committee of Conference without

coming to a decision. Considering the pressure of

the Kansas question, these delays, which serve no

earthly purpose, ought to be avoided. The ques-

tion before the House can only be decided in one

way, and any five minutes of the last forty-eight

hours was enough to settle it. The objections

taken by individuals on our side of the House to the

action of the Ways and Means Committee do not

seem to be well grounded. There ought to be and

ILLNESS OF MR GIDDINGS-A SCENE IN

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Giddings suddenly fell in a fainting or apo-

pletic fit while addressing the House about 124

o'clock to day. He had commenced a speech on

the Deficiency bill, and was vehemently denouncing

the appropriation of twenty-six thousand dollars to

defray the expenses of the Onio Marshal, Mr. Rob-

inson, in returning the heroic slave-mother and her

children from Cinc nosti. Mr. Giddings was inter-

rupted at the moment by Mr. Campbell of Onio,

but he declined yielding the floor, saying that it

was a subject which so roused his feelings and filled

his soul that he would not yield the floor for any

explanation, even to a friend. He proceeded to

say (his enshusiasm rising as he proceeded,) that

be would refresh the memory of the House by a

history of that transaction. He had just reached

out his arm in interse gesticulation when he sud-

denly grew purple in the face and fell to the floor.

Several members immediately rushed to his assist-

ance, among them Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Ken-

tucky, who carried water, bathed his temples and

loosened his cravat, when the vereran quickly re-

vived and was led to an open window in the lobby,

where he soon recovered sufficiently to go to his

lodginge. The House at once postponed the busi-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS-PERSONAL AFFRAYS.

Padre Vijil has not yet appeared at the State

That no mistake might occur concerning the

French Minister of War's indignity, each of our

three Commissioners reduced the facts and lan-

guage to writing. All concurred, on comparison,

and a statement was made to Mr. Mason, who has

not communicated on the subject to our Govern

ment, leaving the inference that he has not acted.

morning, from the Captain of the Orizaba, dated May 6, protesting against the visitation of his vessel at San Juan by Captain Tarlion of the

An affidavit was received by the President this

Department, nor approached the officials. He is

patiently waiting the movemen's of his friends.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

ness under consideration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

President.

Irish waiter and wounded another.

WASHINGTON, Thursday May 8, 1856.

J. S. P.

might be entire harmony.

Special Correspondence of The N. T. Tribun

exciting the apprehensions of his friends.

going on and a large crowd is assembled.

lach drew a revolver, but finding his assailant in the hands of a third party forbore to fire.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

Brom Our Special Correspondent.

table of the hotel a waiter "gave him some insolence, when Mr. H. called for another waiter, was came and also treated him insolently.

Two or three other waiters then came up and com menced an assault on Mr. Herbert, with chairs, plates,

dishes, &c. They then grappled him, when several gentlemen standing by interfered, but retreated on be-

was killed, two others continued assaulting him till he

whole affair.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, 9 p. m. The exemination into the affair of the fatal shooting of Thomas Keating, a waiter at Willard's Hotel, by Mr. Herbert, Member of Congress from California. took place at the jail this evening, before Justices Smith and Birch. Senator Weiler of California, Mr. Phillips of Alabams, and Meesrs. Bradley and Ratcliffappeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney Key for the United States. There was an immense crowd

A number of servants belonging to the hotel were examined. Their evidence was somewhat contradictory, but was to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into dining-room at 111 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it. Mr. Herbert directed several of the servants who spoke to him on the subject, to retire, calling them

The deceased made a reply, when Mr. Herbert struck him with his fist, or with a napkin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr. Herbert three a chair at him, the latter returning the assault with plate. During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings. Mr. Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the contest. The Austrian Minister quietly beheld what was occurring, but did not move until he went to the man whom Mr. Herbert

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he went into the diring-room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but shortly beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair, and saw three other servants striking Mr. Herbert, holding him by the wrists. Witness seized hold of a chair to defend Mr. Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr. Gardiner at the same time was beating them promiscuously. After Mr. Herbert fired the pistol, two other servants rushed forward and clinched

Mr. Smith went to the assistance of Mr. Herbert with a cane, saying, "If you don't release him I'll kill you." Mr. Herbert was considerably injured. Wittol used by Mr. Herbert was a single barreled one.

power, striking him on the head with plates, trays, &

the servants were pressing down the man, whom he afterward ascertained to be Mr. Herbert, previous to and at the time of the firing.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the

United States Marshal.

FIRST SESSION.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Schate took up the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which has been given by the President to Denmark to terminate the

by the President to Denmark to terminate the treaty with that Government regulating the payment of the Sound Dues sufficient, and that no other or further act of legislation is necessary to put an end to the said treaty as a part of the law of the land.

Mr. SULART moved to strike out the latter portion of the resolution, commencing "and that no other."

Mr. SUMNER opposed the resolution. He argued that the treaty-abrogating power was kindred in character to the war-making power, which was expressly lodged in Congress. The abrogation of a treaty might be a prelude to war. Former usage was in favor of the termination of treaties by the joint action of the Eurydice, British man-of war. His statement shows that he passively submitted at the time to what is now complained of. The postponement of the remeastrance would indicate that the recognition scheme was declining, and this is applied as a be a prelude to war. Former usage was in favor of the termination of treaties by the joint action of the two Houses. Mr. Sunner reviewed the reasons given by the Committee on Foreign Relations in their iterport for the change proposed. The language of this treaty had been copied in other treaties, and there are now no less than forty-four besties which contain this pe-culiar provision; so it was an important question. Among these treaties four are with Great Britain, three with France, and others with Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Netherlands and other covernments. There seems to be a probability, from the debate in the Senate to-day, that the resolution authorizing the termination of the Sound Dues Treaty, will be rescinded, and an act of Congress substituted, conferring the power disputed on the A judicial investigation only can decide the merits of the bloody affray at Willard's this morn-

ing, in which Mr. Herbert of California, killed one be subject in the event of the abrogation of the treaty and it was important to decide whether the treaty Much sensation was produced in the Hall of the House to-day by the sudden fall of Mr. Giddings, during his speech. It was evidently from a temporary determination of blood to the brain. He sub-

sequently resumed his speech, to the relief of the general anxiety. Major Heiss and Mr. Wallack of The Star, had a fraces this afternoon at Willard's, arising from Nicaragua publications made by the latter. The mercury here is rising.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. Special Correm

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8, 1866.

The circumstances of the murder at Willard's this morning I understand to be these. Mr. Herbert came down late to breakfast in the dining hall. He entered with a small cane in his band and ordered a servant to get him some breakfast. The servant told him be was too late and that he should have been there before, showing, beside, an indisposition to wait on him. Provoked by this, Her-· bert struck him and the waiter threw a plate at the member, cutting his face and causing the blood to flow. A melee at once arose and other servants pushing toward the parties, some with uplifted chairs. In an instant several discharges of a pistol were beard and the advance was stayed. Herbert

had drawn a revolver and shot one of the servants dead and wounded two others. In company with two or three friends he ramediately left the room. which by this time was in great confusion. Several Members of Congress were in the during hall, one or two reporters, beside other gentlemen, all at breakfast. It is reported by the friends of Herbert that he was set upon by the servants and only acted in self-defense. The statement of the servants

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8, 1856. Mr. Herbert, a Member of the House of Represan tatives from California, shot the head waiter at Wil

Mr. Herbert has been arrested and the matter is now undergoing investigation. The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained, are that while Mr. Herbert was taking a late breakfast at the public

ng turned upon by the waiters.

Mr. Herbert fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him. After one

Mr Herbert is sided by eminent counsel. Gen. Lane and Mr. McKay of California witnessed the

THE LATEST.

both in and cutside of the jail. The excitement wa very creat. Many Members of Congress were present.

harsh names.

had fired at, to ascertain whether he was dead or

with him.

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying the crowd of servants had Mr. Herbert in the Mr. Bishop, Member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going Three or four persons were holding down Mr. Herbert and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact that several of

Capt. Deponte's testimony was confirmatory of the

The examination occupied five hours, and will be resumed to-morrow.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

SENATE WASHINGTON, May 8, 1856.

with France, and others with Russia, Brazii, Mexico, Netherlands and other governments; and one of these treaties was that by virtue of which our squadron was now maintained on the coast of Africa to prevent the slave trade. Another question arose relative to the discrip mating duties to which Danish vessels would

be subject in the event of the abrogation of the treaty and it was important to decide whether the treaty was abrogated in conformity with our laws or not.

Mr. STUART said that when the resolution was adopted authorizing the President to give notice to Denmark, it was done, as business is usually done, in Executive Session, without much consideration. He alluded to the fact that the President, in his Annual Message, recommended that the treaty be terminated by giving the notice stipulated. This showed that, in the opinion of the President, it was a subject for the action of Congress, and not for the Senate in Executive Secion; but, as the President was the only organ of communication with a foreign power, any notice he might have given Denmark was binding on her, inamunch as she could not go behind the notice to see whether or not it had been given upon proper authority, and, if binding on Denmark it must be binding on this country, else the anomaly would be presented of one party to a contract being bound by its promises while the other party was not.

party to a contract being bound by its promises while the other party was not.

Mr. SEWARD sustained Mr. Summer's views, contending that a treaty could only be abrogated by the making of a new treaty by the President, win the consent of two thirds of the Senate, or by the passage of an act by Congress declaring the treaty null and void.

Mr. CLAYTON sustained the action of the Comttee on Foreign Relations, advocating the resoluti Mr. CRITTENDEN desired to know if the Prodent could not by his own act terminate the treaty, and if the Secare had given him autherny to terminate it at a specified time, how could be, by his own act extend the time after the treaty had come to an end by its own limitation? What authority had the President alone to revive it? Yet he had extended the time two months. And how did the two countries now stand? Was there any treaty between them or not? It seemed to him a very grave question, which deserved further consideration. He thought this Gov-

errorest had got into a bad fix, and the best thing would be to acthorize the President to retract the ac-tice allogs that and leave the treaty in force as before Lean a k was a post country, depending upon these Sound Dure for support, and as it was a small sum asmuchly which this country had to poy, it would be belower to salmin to it, and not run the risk of involving Me was about so small an affair.

JAMIN opposed the resolution.
Mr. BAYARD supported a. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House as well as the Senate adopted the Report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the bill amendates yof the Bounty Law of 1855.

The bill provides that parol evidence, where no record exists, may be admitted to prove military service performed; construes the 5th section of the act of 1855. performed; construes the state ection of the action to embrace officers, marines, seamen and other persons engaged in the naval service during the Reviolationary War, and their widows and minor children, and allowing to complete the time of service one day for every twenty miles from the place waere the troops organized to muster, and also on their return after dis-

Charge.
On metion of Mr. PENNINGTON, it was resolved On metion of Mr. PENNINGTON, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate, if compatible with the public interests, such information as may be in his possession touching the recent disturbances at Panama and the interruption on either of the routes on foreign territory between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and what measures have been taken for the projection of American interest. taken for the protection of American interests relative

to the same.

The House resumed consideration of its disagree ment to the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriat on bill.

Mr. OIDDINGS carnestly attacked an item for the

expenses of the Judiciary in Ohio, and was warmly cond-mining the appropriation of money to discharge arrearages contracted for returning fugitive slaves (Kentucky, when he suddenly fainted and fell to the foor. Several members immediately conveyed him to a cofa near an open window. A profound sensation was occasioned by the incident, and a recess was spoken of, when it was moved to change the order of business and receive reports for an hour. Mr. Giddings soon returned to consciousness and was conducted to his

residence.

The motion to receive reports was agreed to, and—Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Post-Office and Ocean Mailsteemer Appropriation bills.

The bill granting upward of 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa to aid railroads is that State was passed by 72 to 52.

Mr. SMITH (Alabama), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that the parties to the

Mr. SMITH (Alabama), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that the parties to the New Mexico contested election case be authorized to appear before the House either in person or by council, to defend their respective claims. He said the resolution was more especially designed for the sitting Member Schor Gallegos, who cannot speak English sufficiently well to argue his case before the House.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) moved the employment of an interpreter instead of counsel. He was opposed to the admission of counsel, as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. SMITH (Ala.) stated that the Committee on Elections had decided against Gallegos, and in favor of Otero, the contestant. He then proceeded to show the recessity of authorizing the employment of counsel.

he recessity of authorizing the employment of counsel.

After further debate the question was passed over,

Mr. GIDDINGS, having returned to the hall, concluded his remarks against the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. During his remarks he referred to affairs in Kansas and the Indian war in Oregon, condemning the proceedings in both Territorics. Adjourned.

AMERICAN VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION. RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 8, 18-6.
The American State Convention adjourned last night at 10 o'clock. Electors for the Congressional and

at 10 o'clock. Electors for the Congressional and Senatorial Districts and for the counties in the State were appointed. John M. Potts, Thomas S. Flournoy, A. H. H. Stuart, and John S. Carlisle were elected for the State at large.

The following resolutions were adopted:
First: Rettlies the nomination of Mr. Falmors, and indersed him as true to the Union and the Constitution—knowing us South, 10 North, no East, no West; looking only to the interests of the whole sbuttry.

Necond: Innoverse Mr. Donelson as a friend of the Union, and a partite initial to the Constitution.

Third: Condenses the Squatter Sovereignty of the Nebraska bills under which aliens vote in violation of the Naturalization laws, and the accordancy of the anti-Slavery sentiment is secured in every Territory that may heresater be formed:

Fourth: That the proceeding april and hards investive of the bemocratic party is unjustificable and unparticitie.

Fight: That the Democratic party are responsible for the embarrassed condition of the finances of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8, 1856.
Intelligence has been received here of the sudden death of the Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, late United States Senator from Georgia, and farmerly Governor of that State. His last Senatorial term expired March, 4, 1855. He died at Greensboro', Go. His disease was transfer. DEATH OF AN EX U. S. SENATOR. He died at Greensboro', Ga. His disease was neural-gin of the heart.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMAR LATER FEOM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMAR CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 8, 1836.

An arrival at this port from Aspinwall brings us dates to the 24th ultimo. Everything was quiet at Panama. The sloop of war 8t. Mary's had ar rived at that port. Her commander immediately inquired into the cause of the late outrage, and a warm correspondence had taken place between him and the Governor dence had taken place between him and the Gover of Panama. It was believed that the riot origins in a desire for plunder. It was believed that the riot originated

ILLINOIS AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION. Cuteson Thursday, May The American State Convention at Springfield, year terday, indersed the nomination of Filmore and Doucl-son, and adopted the following ticket for State officers: son, and adopted the following ticket for State officers: For Governor, Wm. B. Archer; Lieutenant-Governor M. S. Dunlop; Secretary of State, Anthony Thornton; Treasurer, James Miller.

WILMINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION. BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

The New-Orleans mail of Friday has has arrived.

At the Wilmington (N. C.) election the Americans elected four, and the Democrats one of their candi-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOPKINSVILLE, KY. Louisville, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

The business portion of the town of Kopkinsville,
Ky, was burned on Sunday afternoon. The loss is
estimated at nearly \$100,000.

STRAM BOILER EXPLOSION. ALBANT, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

The boiler-head of the steam-tug Washington Hunt
blew out this morning, scalding the engineer, fireman,
and cook—the latter severely. The boat is owned in

Troy.

The weather is rainy. Nothing doing in the markets. ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AT ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AT FHILADELPHIA.

FHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8—10 a. m.

The seriew stramship City of Baltimore is coming up the river. Her dates from Liverpool are the same as brought by the North America.

THE CAHAWBA AT NEW-ORLEANS. New Onleass, Tuesday, May 6, 1856. The Cahawba bas arrived, from Havans 4th ins She brings no news of importance. Sugars are higher. The stock at Havana is 76,000 boxes, Molasses scarce.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Wednerday, May 7, 1856.
W. G. Hamnond, esq. of New York was admitted as a consellor in the United States Supreme Court.
No. 106.—Argament was continued by C. Cushing for offendants, and conduced by the Hon. Mr. Haven

for plaintiffs.
No. 107.-W. C. Pease vs. John Peck, survivor. &c. Argument commenced by Mr. Lawrence for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Badger for defendant Washington, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

No. 85-Steamer Oregon, Roger A. Hern, master and sart owner, appt., v. Jas. and Francis Roces, and, No. 86-Same vs. Robert Turner et al. Argued by Hon. R. Johnson for appellant and Hon. P. Phillips for Ke. 110 Matriew Watson, plaintiff, vs. Colin S. Tarpley. Argued by the Hon. G. B. Backer for plaintiff.

"The Tribux says H G. did not attend the Collection break fact with Hale, Phillips a Ca., in Broadway, some years alone and it threatens us with a Bod suit for eaying that he did. This coper The Tribux executes he threat the better, for an inteed under it, to an intee Buil of Specifications as to time place, and words. We shall certainly take pleasure in giving the benefit of any retraction, explanation or denial but we shall prove upon it things a bundred times worse than anything charged in our columns."

[Express.

-Does The Express mean, or does it not, to per sist in its assertion already denounced! Does it insist, or does it not, that "H G of Test Tribuse" took part in an "Anti-Slavery breakfast" at the Colisean some time ago? We are not certain, from the above, whether it now adheres to that charge, or means to dedge it under a pretease of proving "something a "hundred times worse." Let us see you attempt to prove this, Messinger! Prove it now!

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax (BY THE MOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH-OFFICE 21 WILL-ST

Hatteax, Thursday, May 8, 1856. The Reyal Mail steamship America, Capt. Wickman, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, with April arrived bese at 11 o'clock this morning. On the 17th of April at 8; p. m , the America p weed teanship Asia off Mixen Head, bound into Liverpool.

On the 3d of May at 10] a. m., passed the brig Sally of Harrington, twenty one days from Laverpool. The America sailed at 1} p m , with a light southerly wind, for Boston, where she will be due about

midnight on Friday. The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived out at Liver pool at at 1:45 on the afternoon of Wednesday, 23d of April.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION. The Condon Moranie Star, an organ of the Man-clester party, says: "We are told that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the 22t, at which Lord "Cleretdon was present for the first time since his re-"turn from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed upon. On some points connected with the Central American question, the British Government are prepared to give way, but they will not recall Mr. Crampton, and they are also prepared. Mr. Crampton, and they are also prepared to com-municate to the United States Government that they are unanimous in their determination to con-tinge him in his present position as British Minister

THE TREATY OF PEACE. The Inkarry Of PEACE.

The London Dudy News has acceeded in obtaining a cupy of the text of the Peace document which is considered authentic. It contains thirty four articles.

The first restores perpetual friendship between Great Britain, Sardina, Turkey, France and Russia. Second: All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

Third: Ruesia restores to Turkey Kars and all other

parts of the Ottoman Territory.

Fourth: The Allies restors to Russia the towns and ports of Sevastopo', Balaklava, Kamiesca, Espatoria and Kertech.
Articles fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth are wanting

Articles fifth, sixth, sevents and eigens at powers has Arints: The Sultan communicates to the powers has firman, granting equality to Christians, which the contemporary newers much approve of, but divest them tracting powers muck approve of, but divest them selves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Government of the Ottoman E.m. Penth : The Convention of 13th July, 1841, closing

the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is reaffirmed.

Eleventh. The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every power, adjoining or cistant, with the exceptions specified in articles 14th and 19th.

Twelfth: Trade shall be free in the Black-Sea

waters, and ports subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on Thirteenth: The Black Sea being neutralized,

Therteenth: The Black Sea being neutrained, strongholds become useless; consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenals on the coast.

Fourteenth: The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this tresty, and cannot be altered without general assent. Fylcenth: The act of the Congress of Vienna relative to river navigation is applied to the Danube and its months, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of Ennire.

Empire.

Sixteenth: To earry article fifteen into effect France,

Number of Turker,

Sixteenth: To earry article fifteen into effect France, Austria, Great Britain, Prusaia, Russia and Turker, appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state from Isatcha to Tas.

Seventeenth: Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurtemburg, add each a delegate to the Principalities commission to form a permanent commission to keep the river navigable and susperintend its police.

Eighteenth: The named general commission will be dissolved in two years and the permanent commission take its place.

Nincteenth: Each of the contracting powers may Ninctenth: Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the menta of the Danube.

Thenticid: Russia assents to the rectification of the Researchian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Riack Sas, one mile cast of Lake Bouona Sola, to the Ackerman Road, along which it extends to the Valley of Trains, passing south of Belgrade, and reascends to the river Talpack to Savatsika, and terminates at Kameri on the river Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanced.

changed.
Thenty-first: This coded territory is annexed to Moldavia. Twenty-second: Moldavia and Wallachia continuur der the sovereignty of Turkey, with the guaranty of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim

the individual right of interference.

Thenly-third: The Porte guarantees to the said
Pit cipalities the continuance of the freedom of religion
and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a commission to meet immediately at Bucharest to re-port on the present condition and wants of the Princi-

palities.

Twenty-fourth: The Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

Thenty-fith: Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promalgate.

Twenty-Sixth: The Principalities shall maintain a militia.

militia, and may oo by the Porte.

Twenty-Neventh: If the internal tranquility of the
Principatrics be disturbed the Perte must consult the
contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed into-

vention without their consent.

Twenty-eighth: Servia continues a dependency of

lains its national administration, and freedom to be ligion and trade.

Trenty-ninth: The right of garrison in Servia is reserved to the Porte, but no armed intervention is permitted without the consent of the Powers.

Thirtieth: Bussia and Turkey retain their possession

in Asia, precisely as before the war; but their frontiers are to be marked out by survey. Thirty-first: The evacuation of Turkey by the allied

and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient. The time and mather of such evacuation shall be the subject of private arrangement between each of the powers and Turkey.

Thirty-second: Until new arrangements shall be made, trade shall go on as before the war.

Thirty-hird: A convention (contents secret), concluded between France, England and Russia, respective the Abrah Lieu shall be appropriate to the Abrah Lieu shall be abrah Lieu shall be appropriate to the Abrah Lieu shall be ing the Aland Isles, shall be appended to this treaty.

Therty-fourth: The retifications shall be exchanged.

at Paris within four weeks.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

The event exciting the most attention was the grand review of the freet on Wednesday, the 231 ult. The papers overflow with details. Over 100,000 speciators were present on sea and land. The fleet numbered over 238 chips-of-wer, big and little, all steambered over v48 ships of wsr, big and little, all steamers with the exception of two; comprised 34,000 horse power; carried 3,000 guns and 33,000 mee; horleded 16 gun-boats and 3 floating batteries, and extended 12 miles along the water, east and west, across Spithesel. The fleet formed four squadrons, and performed a number of naval maneuvers for the edification of the Queen. Afterward the fleet make a sham attack on Portsmeuth Castle, and the performances were concluded by illuminating all the shaps with colored lights. The Lendon Sun publishes the treaty of peace with a mourning border, and heads an editorial respecting the fleet, "Our glory and our shame," exotting there-

a metrning border, and heads an editorial respecting the first, "Our glory and our shame," existing thereby much indignation among cotemporaries.

Lord Clarendon laid on the table of the Lords, and Palmerston on the Commons, the correspondence relating to Central America, and stated that the enlistment patters would be ready in a few days.

Lord Lyndrurt has given notice of a motion to inquire into the condition of italy, and Lord Malmosbury for a vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kars.

The ship Orion at Liverpool, saw ice April 6, in let. 42, lon. 38, and a large number of spars drifting about, which had been some time in the water. FRANCE.

An Imperial decree orders a further reduction of the timy. It is removed that Lord Cowley will be Briden dinster at St. Petersburg, and that Lord Stanhope will succeed him at Paris.

Count Merny goes as Embassador to Russis to ...

tend the Czar's coronation.

TURKET.

Kinhara. The France

TURKEY.

The French have evacuated Kiabura. The French and Surdinians are already embarking from the RUSSIA.

Prince Gerchakeff, from Viena, succeeds Count Nesscirode as Minister.

The arm y a being reduced.

Cronstadt is expected to be free from ice by the 17th to 20th of May, and Riga by the 25th of April at the latest.

All difficulty with England is in the way of settle-ment. Accounts from Teheran say that the Americans are endeavoring to procure a treaty of commerce with the United States.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LITERPOOL COTTON MARKET. - The Brokers' Cir-tiar reports on active market, and an advance in prices as near pered with the questions of the previous Priday, of Id. P. D. I with the quot there of the previous Friday, by 10. The previous of the term that granification is the min ling qualifies, of this quantation are. New ordering Modelling, 07.051, the first special continues the Good, 550.051, inc., 410 for The sales of the week animalist of branch of which a general nor make 32.00 and a morror of the sales on friday and model to 0.00 brane, including the sales of the sal

bers a good smooly on build. State of Thade in Maschester. - Bayers of

Liverpool Engaperuips Market — The brokers of roles in post the market in Fronz stiffer and graces a trish before in a trish eight that a the departure of he bersa. It calls Western Card. 15 2021. Ohio. 55-0505 Sa. Whisay quiet at former rate. Cord. (5) oh higher at discorptions saling at 1919 S., the quantity on immediate other being small. Messes, pre-section of the post proper Philadelphia are Bullimore at 37 25-15, the quantity of grove Philadelphia are Bullimore at 37 25-15, the Red Sy 12-195 M. Some circulars quote White Whest atty 50-51; and see 2, 2019. Investment of the West atty 50-51; and see 2, 2019. Investment for the condition of the condition. Lags of the sort and 50 to a condition of the conditi

strice (1888) wasted. Tallow weak and transactions agold; North American 19/2.

Livaer on Products Market, — Proin the Brokers' Circula: — Bice commence moderate domain at former rates; clear to 16/62-16. Then—Compugated at 9/69/4. Success had sevence 6. Proc. Monasses a shade bither. Corress him at reviewed in the Same at most percentainty demand; Pratice higher 40, and Pote at 30/6. Bank same and process at 20. Posses in changed; asless of finished plan at 14/2 and 18/4 into the same at 20. Posses in changed; asless of 3/36 bits at 4/25/10/67 comment 8/6 for fire. Nothing doing in Tary large arrivals were expected. Spinish Turkers that heavy and transactions and 18/36. Serim and What Olla neglected; housed Oil confidence in 3/66/6. Pyrwoods—A fair hashes doing.

London Markets,—Messels, Burings Broc. & Corpert Steams film and single believes the 18/40/6.

LONDON MENETS.—Microsts, Barings Brog. & Co. report Steams from and a large heatness doing at 6d, a learner Correct included. Bernostveys in moderate domain at previous race. Excus 32 mod.; white Wisser, 63, 289; ped, 63 %60; Tex coul at 144 wind, for Congon, Linear Ott.—Sales at 29; but conseed at the close at 39; Sizes doil. Tallow—Soles Y. C. at 47; on the spot, and 46, 6 to arrive. Sprints Transaction at a learner storage at 25 moderate 29; flow market from for fore and Mails; Bars quoted at 25 miles 25 / 16, Ralls, 217 745 £5 17; Section Fig. a main lower gashes at 73/8. Euglish Tim, Lean and sprinters from at formor rates.

American Securities.—Messes, Bell & Co. reported to the form the form at control rate.

AMERICA SECURITION AMERICAN Securition at previous rates. They quote: U. S. 6: be do and stocks, 106; Penns. 5: 50.5 Fig.; Martin d. 5: 50.7 Fel; Illinois a central Bonds, 84; 50.8 Fig.; Martin d. 5: 50.7 Fel; Illinois a central Bonds, 84; 50.8 Fig.; Eric 1st Morrage 8: 50.10; do 3d do, 51.8 Fig.; do. Convertible, 7.0 Fig.; Eric 1st Morrage 8: 50.10; do 3d do, 51.8 Fig.; do. Convertible, 7.0 Fig.; French Central 1st, 50.3 Fig.; HAVEK MARKETS.—The sales of COTTOS for the HAVER MARKETS.—The sales of COTTON for the way ket did g April 72d indicates were 12,000 bales, and the imperts of the same period were 2 for bales, stock on hand, 160,000 bales. New Orkans was a deadied quoted at 900. Brand sturys unclaimated inner rated houses. Provisions did, but no charge in quotations. Land 69,0071. Supar, 600, on the spot and to stricts. Whatemore are, which is upwark to succeed to the product of stricts of France are less favorable, and a general on lines prevailed.

The LAYEST LIVERPOOL MARKETS—LIVERPOOL.

Salurians, 50th, 12 m. The sales of Corroy to day are esti-

Salureny, 28th, 12 m — The sales of Corrow to-day are a mated at about 2 f00 bales, with ut any change in quotations. Busabetures in moderate demand at the quotations.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

The Hermann, with dates to the 23d ult. inclasive, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Mr. Malins, her purser, for an account of the recent naval review off Spithead, for which, in the great pressure upon our columns, we are unable to find room. We subjoin our correspondence and the extracts from the journals:

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

The continuation of the Conferences beyond the signing of the treaty of peace was most galling to the Austrians, as it related principally to the evacuation of the Principalities and to the state of Italy. Harsh words were exchanged, and the nets of Austria were severely censured under the form of savice. Though the protocols of the Conference will contain but few traces of these proceedings, it was still impossible for Count Buol to suppress all notice of them; and, since the principal treaties were already signed, the Plenipotentiaries did not feel themselves bound to the same system of silence as in regard to the main negotiations. The natural consequence of secrecy was exaggeration. The hopes of all the malcontents within the Austrian Eurpire, and especially in Italy, were stirred up, and a general exestement manifested itself in the Peninsula. Austria tried to neutralize this first result, by an "act of olemency" in Hungary, which set sixty-two political prisoners free, and by terror in Perma. Still the Austrian papers stoutly deny the fact that the state of Italy had been taken into consideration at Paris, though at last they had to admit that the Plenipotentiaries had expressed their opinions upon it. It is certain that the discussion did not lead to any practical resuit; but this was self-evident from the very first me nent. What, therefore, could have been the reason which induced Lord Clarendon and Count Walew which induced Lord Clarendon and Count Watew-ski to encourage the revolutionary spirit, and to stir up the passions in Italy, by entering upon a subject which they knew they could not arrange. It is hinted by well-informed persons that the armsment completed while the peace was con-cluding, and the anusual efficiency of the British army, sufficiently authorize the Governments of France and England to back their advice with force, and to introduce some important changes in the l'eninsula. It is certainly somewhat ominous that the Italian Legion has been transferred to Malta, while the Muratist schemes are now posttively pointing to Sicily. At the same time it is certain that Russia would not in any way interfere with a scheme calculated to humiliate Austria, and the words of the Czar in his speech at Mos cow: "I should have carried on hostilities, had not

the roice of neighboring States pronounced itself against the policy of the late years," are interpreted as being directed against Austrian ingratitude, designating as it were the quarter against which the wrath of Russia is to turn. Of course it is most difficult to say how much of all these hints, thrown out to ascertain the spirit and direction of public opinion, may be accomplished. I state now only the facts, adding to them my personal impression, that if England and France do not mend matters in Italy, the Italians will take Sairs into their own bands, in spite of all the toreign troops in the country. Lord Falmerston's Government is so shaky that

a dissolution of Parliament is scarcely to be avoidthree times, been defeated: in the House upon the his Looth grant, by a Tory majority hostile to Ro oan tatholicisus; in the Peers upon the Church Discipline bill, likewise by the most extreme Protestant party; and again in the House upon the Insurance Durice' bill, which the Chansellor of the Exchequer had to withdraw without division. Exchequer had to windraw without division.
Ent if a new election is really to take place, it is
ecarcely possible to predict the result. There are
ne great political or maneial questions which could
beer me the watchword of the parties; neither the become the watchword of the parties; better the Geternment nor the Opposition has any broad platform which might enlist the sympathies of the electors. The result of a dissolution, therefore, would probably be a house still more divided and split up than the present one. The old parties have all teen reduced to mere cliques, there being no great issue before the people. Nobody cares for a new Reform bill, whether by the scheme of Lord John Enssell or that of Sir Joshua Walmaley. The Educational question is not yet matured, nor is it well understood; therefore it does not create any excitement. Free trade has become etale, and foreign war is unpopular, though the netion does not feel grateful to the Government for the peace—"the Frenchman's peace," as they call

it. The apathetic state of Fugland would probably be represented by a Parliament elected on local and present sympathies, not on principle.

As ole on is a mew bat measy, since an Opposition has begun to raise its voice. Count Montalembers has publicly assailed the recent sentence of the Supreme Court which forbids the distribution of election tickets unless previously approved by the Government efficials. He leadly proclaimed in the Legislative Assembly that this sentence rendered that universal suffrage illusory by right of which the Emperor reigned. "Suffrage means "cheice," he said, " and how can there be free " Feeple ecmetimes forgive these who eppress" then; but those who deceive them they never "forget." The students begin likewise to become troublescene. The E'cole Centrale had be to be reorganized. The Crimean army, decimated by disease in consequence of reglect, is diseasisfied; and therefore the Employee the company of the company o peror has resolved to keep the republican bab talions out of the country. About 40,000 men ere go to Algeria and to subdue the Jurjura, whose another expedition is to go to Maurgascar, where Napoleon seems to be intent to found a great colony, unless he finds enough to

de in Italy.

We have again heard some anecdotes connected with the Conferences. Count Orloff is said to have seked Count Cavour way Sardinia had declared war against Russia; at d to the answer that Sardinis, not being recognized by the Czar, had to nake her existence known and felt, the Kussian diplomatist rejoined: "But for the Austrian "Jesuits we would long ago have been in amity "with you." Conversing with the French Em-perer about matters connected with science, Count Orloff, an old courtier, expressed his astonishment at the amount of Imperial information, and Napoleon teld him: "Don't you know that I graduated

at the University of Ham?"

Feing at Fontainebleau the Emperer expressed his desire to buy a neighboring chateau and park, he order to appraid ze the Imperial domain. Being order to agrand ze the Imperial domain. Being infermed that the proprietor, a Legitimist, rofused to sell it on any terms, he resolved to take the negetiation into his own hands. He met his neigh-ber, as if by accident, and asked him at once for the tessen why he would not part with his property for a fair consideration. The Legitimist opening told him he intended to do it, but only in favor of Count de Chamberd, as soon as Providence might choese to bring him back to France. "If this is "your only reason," said Napoleon, "then sell the chatcau at once to me, for if the Count should "ever return he will get it certainly, together with
"Fentaineblesu and all I possess, the Tuileries and " France included."

ENGLAND.

HOW PEACE WAS MADE-APPROACHED DEFFAT OF THE MINISTRY.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 22, 1656. Paris has now become the finest city of the oivibized world, and it is really surprising what the will of one man can achieve when he wields the power of a great nation. When Louis Napoleos made the coup d'état of the 2d of December, the affaire of France were in a most deplorable state; disorgeization was everywhere, and anarchy in the fatere was the general espectation, for very few persons had any confidence in his abilities. The loss on real and personal estate under the mismanagement of the Provisional Government, which took the administration into its own hands in 1848, had been above five thousand millions of france, and it was with a sigh of relief that all classes hailed the charge; and certainly, whatever may be the individual epinion we entertain of the man in a moral sense, we must admit that the Republicans theseselves, such as Cavaignac and others that I could name, confess that Louis Napoleon was the man for the times, and that he has done more for France in regard to ber prosperity and power than have dess any of the Governments which have hitnerte raise. over her. I write this because I find that such is the general impression among all classes in Praces. Where I have found that Napeleon is the most popular has been among the proverbially restions working classes of Paris. You would be surprised had you heard many hard-working men, who had applicate the Republic at the downfall of Louis I hilippe, say that they would willingly turn hangman to place the hemp around the neeks of I edru Re his and company, were they to attempt to disturb the order of things now existing in France. I mention this fact because you are pretty generally, on the other side of the Atlantic, under a wrong impression that the Emperor is hated.
The truth is, that if the man is despised the of actions by their results; and surely no one can

renembers her as she stood at the beginning and at the end of 1849, that the result of the coup d'état has been a blessing to the nation, however great a curse to a few. Your sympathies toward France as an oppressed nation are, therefore, misplaced, and this we will find to be truer as we look dispassionately at what is slowly working itself out tendencies which the Government of the Emperer evinces. To mention only two instances: the loans and the creation of the Credit Mobilier. Were tot these the wrenching from the royalties of finance of their long enjoyed monopoly, in favor of the people? This is perfectly well understood by the people of France, among whom at the present time you find far more real prosperity than you ever not with before. Another fact which will, perhafs, surprise you, but which is nevertheless a act, is that there is considerably more liberty speech in France than you reckon for—it is the lib-erty of goesip, if yousike, but neverthless it is a pow-er which Louis Napols on does not attempt to sup-press—which suppressed itself after the coup ditat, for no one then know exactly what might fellow, or the nature of the ground upon which he steed. But, if you wish to bestow your sym-pathics on foreign nations sighing for liberty, you extract do better than cast them all on the side of cannot do better than cast them all on the side of Italy. There is misrule coupled with dire oppres-sion, whether domestic or foreign. The state of Neples and or Rome is truly heartrending, and if our epirits are less depressed on wisting Lombardy, is is from the hope which swells the heart as we look on the ellent but expressive and unanimous look on the ellent but expressive and dualimous
protestation of the Lombards against Austrian
dominion. I will give you an instance of it.
There was a great fete given at Milan this Winter
by Count —; all the first families were present.
An erg the persons who were in the habit of visiting his family circle there was an Adatrian Major, whem the Ceunt bad known in former times. Most unfortunately the Count sent him, also, an invitation to this ball, hoping, most likely, that the Major would have the scuse not to come. The bell was at its hight when the Major appeared in tell uniform. In mediately the music ceased, the adies dancing, quitted their partners, the whole ascently broke up and prepared for departure. The scene must have been highly impressive, and I seems you I prefer being the historian of what tech piece to having stood under that Major's

uniform.
This leads me to say that, notwithstanding all that has been written to the contrary, Count Casour, the Sardinian Plenipstentiary to the Conferexces at Paris, did present to France and England nemorandum on the Italian question, sotting forth boldly the necessity of introducing this ques-tion as a topic of discussion at the Conferences. This was done prior to the opening of the Congress rglard received the communication with sympa-thy, France, coldly. In this circumstance little bardinia showed berself to advantage. You are aware that the great powers, as they style them-selves, had arranged that she abould have no vote at the Conferences—the object of such a proceeding was, undoubtedly, to deprive England of her vole, as it was clear that Sardinia would follow in her wake-but Count Cav. ur. on his arrival at Paris, strenuously resisted and would have letterefusing to appear at all at the Conferences, had de-